THE HANDSOMEST STORE IN BROADWAY .- KNOX'S

CAPS OF NEW STYLES,-This department of our business under the approvision of talent and experience in easing of our Cape that they are of the most factorial patterns, and delpted to all wearers ladies, gents a Traveling Dices and Evening styles, whose quality and qualled.

Heat and Cap unders. Assort House.

SPEING BONNETS at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513
BROADWAY - CHEST'S New Show Recent will be opened on
WEDSTROAY, March 12, with one extractive and varied assortment of
Taris Milinery Lesies Lephorn and Recalls Straw Bonnets. Also,
a new assortment of Lac. s and Embroderies, he . he

shing threas sumedies without any space in breath To all this affilired I would state that the alove desarrant together with Dispersion, libermatism, Goot, Nervesseer, Jaundies and Billour affections, are caused by a detained exact of the Liver. The liver, being the largest sixed in the bedy, is supplied with ammerian being the largest sixed in the bedy, is supplied with ammerian been versels and moves, which if diseased produce the shows and of the same of the showed the same of the showed diseases. There has bore been mainted in the community a spic and effection is made to semice the cancer of the showed diseases. At length, after very of close simils a remedy but been found in the discovery of Housessacula Liver Filin a remedy or as that they can be taken with decided breach by the observations and that they conflict the shown to fall. Read the following remarkable cure:

Mrs. A. Hight of Schoglicii donors, i.a, had been therein where they been known to fall. Read the following remarkable cure:

Mrs. A. Hight of Schoglicii donors, i.a, had been takening mider dies not the filer for some ten monther had not given not to asilow; she was all as to a been a science as a sign recommended to take them fills; in the week sitter she betan, to recover; in two weeks the wide allow to leave be led. It has now been ten weeks, and she is able to attend to her bousehold state.

Dr. J. N. Honnessack proprietes. Philado spila.

For sale by C. V. Cluckensk & Co. No. 21 Sarchyst. New York, eguats for the Existent Sistes. REMOVAS.—SMITH & LOUNSHERY Would respect-thly inform their friends and the public that they have changed their nessions location, late So. 40. Fearles, to No. 437 Street war, (one door below Grands). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, combising of Massle, Velvet, Repeatry, Street, Three-ply and Ingrain

English and American Floor Or. Cloth, and all other goods portain-

PARIS BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR—OPENING OF THE SPRING FASHICKS.—GENIN'S has the pleasure of annouscing to the bolies of New York that his first spring importation of Leduc's and Children's Harts aren Bosnitzera has actived, and that the arthurist and varied associations, representing all the eryles now being introduced in Paris, will be opened This Day.

He would also invite attaction to a new importation of Runt Estimates received by the same arrival, and also to be opened THIS DAY. This saddition to his former choice stock renders the Embroder's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of its measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and Embrodier's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and Embroder's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and Embroder's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and Embroder's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and embroder's department of the Bazzar one of the measure-tracks and the state of the department of the departme PARIS BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZZAR-- OPENING OF

POWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenelogists and Publish-

Kowlers AND Williams I. New-York
Conton Hall, So 101 Names II. New-York
EIFGART PIANG-FORTES. -Persons wishing to pur-ELEGANT FIAND-FULLES.—Crouls valid to call at the Wate-chase a truly elegant instrument are invited to call at the Wate-Rooms of GROVETTEN & TRULOW, No 505 frondway adjoining St. Fickeless Hotel, and examine this spice all papies much and carved reasoned Fiands, which have been so much emited at the Crystal Palues, and which received the First Francium they are now efficied for sain, together with a large assertiment in every syste-most efficied for sain, together with a large assertiment in every system.

A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING .- Now ready an exten-

A CARD—SPRING CLOTHING.—Now roady an extentive assertment of entirely new and well-mode Clothing, schaled to the season cut-of trinoaced in the best syles, and will be sold at the lowest control of the season cut-of trice in the season c

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the lat March, 1854, to receive applications and processes on Marine, and Transportation and Nurigation risks Title Utitions and after the lat March, labs, to reserve the process of Marine, and Transportation and his Assets \$500.000, in total in advance of premiums. Office No. 2 Merchants Exchange.

TRUDYRUS.
Charles Los

John L. Aspinwall, Jana Anchineloss,
James Brown,
M.D. Carille,
George Christ,
Francis Cottenet,
Engene Dutilh,
Kobert Framet, Jr.,
Joseph Geillard, Jr.,
Moses II Gristell,
J. Woodward Haven,
eticked Pyrin. MARLES IRVING, Secretary.

Charles Lameon,
Alex M Lawrence,
Arthur Loury,
Morthway Livingsion,
W. A. Platenias,
Prederick W. Read,
P. A. H. Remand,
Thomas Rigney,
C. H. Sand Chomas Namey,
C. H. Sand.
Edward F. Banderson,
F. A. Shuma-bar,
Waits Sherman,
Cornellia L. Sutton,
Samuel Thompson,
John S. Wilson,
William S. Wilson,
C. W. Faren, President,
ALVERO OGDER, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE BUTCAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wallest, Now-York—New York, March 13, 1651—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, (held a the office now temporarily occupied by them, No. 5x Wallest,) a dividend was feeland of serven per cent for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable so the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the let day of April meet.

JAMES H. PINKWEY, Secretary RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. -This Company will occupy the office on the first floor of the building No. 12 Wallet, next to the Seamon's Saving Bank and the repairs are made in their former place of business, No. 65 Watter than the property of the Prikesur Secretary.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTIONS .-The subscribers have on hand ten thousand Lace and Musica Cor-tains from \$1 to \$20 eech and will self for a fire days only, at loss then cost of importation. Also the cheapest place in the world to lay Windowshace. Kelty & Ferguson, No. 259; Broadway and No. 54 Peagle-51. ELEGANT BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—There is

SEWING MACHINES. - A set of Boston conspirators

are endeavoring to injure our business and to disquist the one others of New Yors. But we not only wake and self Sewing Machines, but we own the oldest patent, and severs most important Sewing Machine patents. We have configurate operations against our encouler and will demon them said to the public that to Sowing Machine worth using one without infringing upon our exclusive rights and that cannot be violated with impunity. The Sowing Machine which there is no configurers are the improved single-there.

\$1,000 REWARD. - CAUTION - SEWING MACHINES. -

Geover, Barri & Co.

New Music.—"Home, where changes hever come,"
a beautifal bellid; "Damed Schottische," with splendid vignetts;
"Gently down the Stream;" "Ne'er few, Boys cheer," "Noys Auta
Simpron," "Be cheery, Boys," "Katyaid and Katy didn't "dant;
"Lilly, dear, rove with me;" "Chink of Go'd;" "Once I knew a
midden fair," "The Laborer to his Sona;" and many other popular
sones, just yel-lished by Berny & Good, No. 22 Broanway.

MELODEONS.—The double-keyed Melodeons of Good
man & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. Smith, for which
Horacet Wayers, No. 353 Broadway, is Sale Accut, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only once tuned in the equal
tarty-remnent. For sale at very low prices.

CARPETINGS .- YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st.

Mediscnet, offer for sale at the lowest rates, an extensive as sent of Carpetings, Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other articles per g to the trade. Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpeta tota English and American, Oil Cloths, from 3 to 21 feet wide, Rogs, Mats. Window Shades, Lace Cartains, Corolocs, &c., In greet variety at J. H. Townsenn & Co.'s, No. 701 Greenwich st. Carpete made and filled in the best manner.

Planos. -An assertment of Planos may be found at Planos.—An assortment of Planos unay be found at the great Manie and Planos Bopol No. 333 Broadway, which for veriety and excellence of style portiy and richness of tone, and perfection of nake, example a causible in New York to ware other city in the Union, comprising T. (eithert & Co. a World's Fair Free Lim Pienes, without the Solina and with tren frames and circular scales, Offsett's Boudel: Flanos, Hallet & Coneston's Fairs, of the ch astablished firm Italies & Co. | Horses Water's Piene & others at price, whole all and tretail, low as at the fairorities, and lower than of any other wellow in the country.

Horack Wayers, sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

The hair, the natural drapery of the intellectual The hair, the natural drapery of the intellectual sancton, should always be of a becoming rolor, and there is no excure for ray being otherwise, when Cd stratum's Excelair Dye will turn it from gray, red or samely to a glorious brown or black in a few moments. Sed one protestory similed at No. 6 Actor Russe.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SALES,—ROBT, M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Sales, and F. C. Collie, is importantly beliance books and Cross Bers, the Pest safes and looks combined in the world. Depois No. 19 Pearlyst, one door below Maden-lane, formerly No. 39 Johnste.

Porcable Pressing-Cases, of so portable a form that they can be carried without meanwanteres, and yet complete and durable, every tritlele in home bring under for use and warranted. To travelines they are independed. An examination will prove their worth and usefulness.

No 7 Astor Home and No 367 Brandway.

EIGHTY COOPS OF PANCY FOWLS .- Have you seen

Under the head of City Intelligence, the editors of The Courier and Enquirer were kind enough yeater(ay to notice the model store No. 500 Breadway, next door to corner of Deannest, which has recently been remodelled according to the model store to 500 Breadway, next door to corner of Deannest, which has recently been remodelled according to the most approved and acleatific principles, original American and European combined. Goo P.Pox, in returning thanks throws open the entire ballding from this date for public inspection. Same time showing the amount of rent of the entire ballding of for sections of one or more (of these even) floors, Nos. 506 and 521 Breadway. CHEAP SILKS .- LEADSEATER & LEE have just re-

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DAGUERREOTYPING. The New York DAGUERRECTYPE COMPANY have invented a double-working Camera to take two Portrains at once, together with other improvements. They are now taking 500 pictures daily, at 25 cents and upwards. Roome No. 250 Erondway.

MEADE BROTHERS' Daguerreotye Galleries contain MEADE BROTHERS' Daguerrective Galleries contain the most valuable collection of pictures in this constr, among which is a fine degeneractype of Baguerre, the inventor of the art, and bis chatten as Eric Sur Muno. Thus were taken by C. R. Meabu while on a visit to Furope, and the only pictures of him in this country, beddes there are some degenroctypes made by Daguerre—he first experiments. These were presented by Misam Daguerre—he first experiments are trees were presented by Misam Daguerre—he mere supported by Misam Daguerre to H. W. Meade last year. While there Mr. Misade took a view of Daguerre, which is for sale in the Gallery. Our recognize requires are on the first door, No 283 Breadway. N. Y. approach the Park Fenniam F. Jest added daguerrectypes of Thirwalden's Christ and the Twelve Apostles; also daguerrectypes from some of the Special saluar yy that was on analytic to call and see some of the Jargest Agreement properties of the largest Agreement properties are inhibited.

"I say, Bill, what's the matter with you this morning You look as if you had breakfasted on pickles washed down with lamon jules." "You would look some con if your count transled you as mine did me last might." Well, go manufactive and get a bex of Enpoise's Russia Salva, the best thing extent for curing ogens, burns, scalde, piles treated limbs chilibrina." Sold at 26 sents a box by Q. V. Chicaganna & Co., No. 8t Barclay st., New-York, General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

HAVE YOU TASTED THEM?—We were yesterday rescated with a box of Envan's Fulmonic Warsas and find them to meet designiful thing we ever tasted for a cough, tightness of the chest, and the small irritation caused by damp weather, upon the tags. Try them, 35 counts a box. C. V. CLUCKENA & Co. No 81 Mclay 61, General Agents for New York and vicinity.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM MISSOURI IN PAYOR

A FEW FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE

New York Daily Tribunt.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854.

The price for edvertising in the WERNLY TRISURE will hereafter

FIFTY CENTS a line, each insertion.
The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the appro-

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Westly Tribune of this week, must be unded to to-day.

The Tribune for Europe,

SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will

contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be find at

the deak. Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia sails

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York

Lospos-Mr.W. Thomas, Nos 19 and 21 Catharine street,

Up to the hour of going to press this morning noth-

ing had been heard of the steamship Pacific, from Liv-

erpool, with four days later news from Europe. She

praying for the establishment of Naval Schools for the

preparation of youths as seamen. Numerous memo-

rials denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Com-

promise were presented. Resolutions of the Legisla-

ture of Illinois were presented in favor of granting

lands for a ship canal around Nisgara Falls : also, one

for restricting the duties on sugar, molasses and rail-

road iron. A membrial was presented from the So-

the intervention of Congress to redress the wrongs and

injuries sustained by Frederick Wrerchel, imprisoned

by the authorities of Saxony and Bremen. The House

resolution relative to the appointment of cadets to

West Point, was taken up and referred. The joint re-

solution from the House giving the Navy Department

power to reject cortain bids for supplying provisions,

clothing and small stores for the use of the Navy, was

referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A resolu-

tion was adopted authorizing the printing of 5,000

extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the

bill to increase the pay and otherwise promote the

warm debate ensued on the clause giving the appoint-

vote on the subject it was postponed, and after a short

In the House of Representatives a resolution was

on Public Lands reported a bill which was referred to

the Committee of the Whole, authorizing Alabama

and other States having Public Lands therein remain-

ing unsold and unappropriated for twenty years, to

sell the same for educational purposes and internal

improvements. After disposing of several unimport-

ant bills, the Senate Nebraska and Kanzas bill was

taken up, and after considerable discussion, during

which much feeling was manifested, the bill was finally

referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of

The Liquor Prohibition bill-or rather the time for

its taking effect-was talked about in the Assembly,

but no action taken. To-day, the vote is to be taken.

first on the time: next on the passage of the bill. Of

its passage, we entertain no doubt, and we hope, but

do not feel confident, that the time will be changed in

accordance with the Report of the Assembly's Com-

mittee and the earnest desire of the friends of Tem-

THE INIOUTY THROTPLED!-NEBRASKA IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: ALL HAIL!

gladness that we announce the stunning blow given

to the Nebraska bill in the People's House yesterday.

The bill baving just been reported by Col. RICHARDSON

of Illinois from the majority of the Committee on the

Territories, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Mr. CUTTING of this City (Hard) moved its reference

to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of

the Union. Col. RICHARDSON remonstrated against

this as equivalent to a defeat of the bill: but the

House ordered the reference by a vote of 110 to 95.

(29 absent or not voting.) The Yeas and Nays on this

YUAS.

MAINT- Benson, Farley, Feller, Mayall, Leraci Washburn-S.

New Hampshire—Kutredge, Morthou—2.

Maint- Benson, Farley, Feller, Mayall, Leraci Washburn-S.

New Hampshire—Appleten, Earley, Crocker, Du Witt, Dickinson, Chemands, Geodrich Tpalace, Walkey, Targean Wenterorth-19.

Rindon Island—Thomas Davis, Thurston—2.

CONNECTICUT-Belcher, Prait, Symbur-S.

VERMONT—Mucham, Sahim, Tracy—3.

New York—Hemest, Corporate, Chas, Cutting, Fenton, Fingler, Isating, Horen, Hughes, D. T. Jones, Matthews, Maurice, Merjand, Gurray, Vim M. Oliver, Peck, Peckham, Bishop Perkins, Pringle, Syr, Sie mens, Gerrit Smith, John J. Taylor, Walbridge, Wost-rook, Wheelet—26

pe. Sie mann, Geralt Snith, John Skelton, Vall-4
Nuw Janary-Lilly, Pennington, Skelton, Vall-4
Nuw Janary-Lilly, Pennington, Skelton, Vall-4
PENNINANIA-Chemeller, Curtis, Dick Everhort, Gamble, Grow, Passer, McCulloch, Maddlescarth, David Ritchie, Russell, Straub, Insier, Russell, Russ

TENNESSEE - Bugg, Collem, Ellerlige - 3 Maryland - Probblis, Cornans a - T G, East, North Carolina - Parpoir, Kentucky - R. H. Statten Missouri - Thomas H. Benton.

Democrais from Free States, 54: Slave ditto, 2. Free Soilers

Total 169: classified as follows: Whigs (in Ital) from Free States 44: Do. from Slave Sta

NAYS.

McCullock, Muddlessurth, David Ritchie, Russell, Straub, Witte-14. Eall, Blis. Comple'l, Covern Edgerton, Ellison, Gendingle, Auren Harlan, Harrison, Johnson, Nichola, Thus, L. Ricchie, Straut, John L. Turkov, Walds-14. Na-Chamberisin, Eddy, Andrew J. Harlan, Lane, Macce,

6. Birsell, Knoz, Norton, E. B. Washburne, John Went-

YEAS.

It is with no ordinary emotions of gratitude and

110 to 95. The House then adjourned.

perance throughout the State.

important vote are as follows :

Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

from this port To Day at 12 M , for Liverpool.

Techune can be left with the following Agents :

Paris-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

is now in her fourteenth day out.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE

The circulation of the Weekly alone chented number of 100.600 cepter

MAINE-MeDena'd.

CONNECTICUT-Ingursoli.

VERUNNY, noue.

FENONYLVARIA-Dawson, Plorence, J. Glancy, Jones. Kurte, Medical-Dawson, Plorence, J. Glancy, Jones. Kurte, Medical-Dawson, Plorence, J. Glancy, Jones. Kurte, Medical-Dawson, Plorence, J. Glancy, Jones. Kurte, McGone-Dlancy, Lindsley, Olda, Shanson, 4.

ISMARYA-John G. Davis, Dunbam, English, Hendricks, Smith.

BLANCE-Medical-Davis, Dunbam, English, Hendricks, Smith. NILLINOIS—James Allen, Willis Allon, Richardson—3.
MICHIGAN—Clark. IOWA—Henn. Wisconsin, none.
California—Latham, McDougali—2.

proper from Free States, (in SMALL CAPS.) 4.

GAN-Noble, Hester L. Stevens -2. (Net N-Enstman, Mary, Wells -3.

[Total from Free States, 28-not one Whig.]

LAWARE-Diddle
Hamiton Shower, Vaneant 3.
Halling, Hamiton Shower, Vaneant 3.
Halling, Goods, Casile, Farkhar, Goods,
Halling, Thom H. Beyly, Boooks, Casile, Farkhart, Goods,
Hell, Letcher, McMelley, Milham, Powell, Win, Smith 41.
Halling, Casile, McMalling, Milham, Craige, Kerr, Ropes, Bailin,
Ham Casol, Na. Ashe, Glingman, Craige, Kerr, Ropes, Bailin,
Ham Casol, Na. Ashe, Clingman, Craige, Kerr, Ropes, Bailin, UTH CAROLINA Aften, Boyce, Brooks, Kelit, McQueen, Orr nozcia-Chastain, Colquist, Dent, Rosse, James L. Soward-5, tanaga-Abercoin his Cook, Duwdoll, Sampson W. Harris, Man Aberrent his tools , Fillings, Wm it Similis , Fillings, Wm it Similis , Singleton, Duniel B. serry: Berkedtle, Wiley P. Harris, Singleton, Duniel B.

Vright 4. Leutstans-Reland Jones, Perkins -2. ELECTRES: Electricity, Cor. Elliott, Electro, Grey, Hill, Pro-ELECTRES: Electricity, Cor. Elliott, Electro, Grey, Hill, Pro-Transpage Churchwell, Geo. W. Jones, Ready, Sam. A. Smith, and P. Starton, Zallander, 6 Teel P Starton Zoll of for 6 Microttal Combiner, John C Miller, Mordens Olicer, Phelps 4. Angastas-Greenwood, Warren 2 Floutins Minwell Total from Slave States 67, of whom 10 (in Italies)

are said to have supported Gen. Scott for President. Mesers. Abererombie of Ala. and Reese of Ga. were also formerly Whigs, but opposed Gen. Scott in 1852. ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING:

New-Excland Status None, Walker, Dean, Rowe, Lyon -6. New-Jones Status -1. New-January Strattch-L.
Printers Drum, Howe-3.
Como-Dergo 1 Indiana-Nome Harris-Nome.
Michigen-David Sourt. Wisconsin-Nome.
LONG-CALLEGERSIA-Nome. Total from Free States-13. Manyland May, S. Herz - 2. Vindonia - Edmilden Saodgrass - 2. Greadar - D. J. Buley, Hillyer, A. H. Staphens Wissishipi - W. S. Barry, Louisiana - Dubbar Wissishipi - W. S. Barry, Louisiana - Dubbar Wissours - Lamb, Louise Environment - Chrisman, [Bord, (Speaker,) slicat] Tenninger - The Review [Oue vacanc]

Abrent from Slave States, 16; in all, 29, - The grake," it will be seen, is " wotched, not · killed." We cannot expect any such vote from this State on the Main Question, nor may we calculate with safety on the votes against the bill of all the Southern Members who have voted it into Committee: while the absentees if present and voting, would weigh heavily scrinst us. But the monster has received a staggering blow, which can and must be followed up with energy till the last breath is beaten out of his carcass. Let Publie Meetings be multiplied on every side, and memorials flow into Congress from every quarter. The bill cannot be got out of Committee under four weeks, and meantime Connecticut and Rhode Island will speak out. Let no muscle be relaxed until the last vestige of danger is dissipated-until the last demagague is convinced that to attempt to break compacts for the benefit of Slavery, and turn over to Bondage an empire long conscerated to Freedom is very far off the road to the Presidency. One mouth more of effort, and the triumph will be complete!

AUSTRIAN BANKRUPTCY.

Notwithstanding the imminence of war and their pressing needs, the French and the Austrian Governments have not yet succeeded in strengthening the nerrus belli, namely, the money-power. Notwithstanding the Lucultian magnificence displayed in the dinners given by the Franch Minister of Finance to the Receivers-General, the Credit Mobilier, and the principal bankers of Paris, those capitalists prove stubborn and In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Fish presented the cling to that discreet sort of patrio ism, which, by exacting the greatest possible interest from the State, memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, is went to indemnify its private interests with the public ones. Thus the terms of the proposed French loan of two hundred million francs remains still un-

As to Austria there can exist no doubt that one of principal metives which induce her to profess feiendly feelings toward the Western Powers is the hope of thus reviving the confidence of moneyed men and getting clety of Universal Democratic Republicanism, praying out of her financial difficulties. Indeed, the official gazette at Vicona had hardly uttered a few words about Austrian neutrality and good understanding with France, when it surprised the public with the announcement of an intended sale of a considerable portion of the six million acres of Crown Lands, and with a financial rescript, dated Feb. 23, 1854, to the effect that the whele of the State paper money, 150,000,000 flories, now in elreulation, and of compulsory currency, was to be transferred to the National Bank, and successively converted into bank notes, at the expiration of which change all the paper is sued by the treasury will be with-Treasury of American Securities of all kinds. The Grawn from circulation, and no more State paper-money of a forced currency be issued. In making this change efficiency of the Army was then taken up, when a | the Imperial Government is guarantee to the Bank for the paper-money transferred to it, and pledges itself to ment of a cadet to each Senator, and without taking a | indepnify it for the expenses connected with that conversion; to pay, in extinction of the debt thus created, a yearly installment of at least 10,000,000 florins; to mortgage the customs' revenue as security for the reg-Stop There is the cry of the culprit to divert the peblic from his own mid-ses; which is flustrated in the advertisament that I. M. Singer has a suit pending against us for infringing the Patent Office Report for the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report for the Singer has a suit pending against us for infringing the pricting of 100,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report for the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report for the same time the Government is bound to do its beat to enable the Bank to fulfill its obligations and resume the use of Commissioner of Patents. The Committee the use of the members of the House, and 10,000 for the same time the Government is bound to do its best 46,000,000 more than in '47. In 1851 the war budget holders of bank notes the means of changing their notes at pleasure into a debt bearing interest, payable in specie, the Bank undertakes to issue bonds bearing interest, to be in all respects on the same footing as State bends or obligations. The Government will also call in what are known as Redemption notes and Anticipatien notes, and put them entirely out of circulation.

The conversion of State paper of a forced course into beconvertible bank notes will not reduce the amount nor amelierate the quality, but only simplify the denominations of the paper money issued. As the State is in the possession of the same means which it grants the Bank for the redemption of the paper money, is would itself have made use of them if not fully aware that the want of coulidence in itself was such as not to allow credit to be restored save by the help of a Bank, which is not the property of the State. Thus the dependence of the Emperor on the Jews of the Vienna Bank grows at the same pace as the military character of his Government. In January 1852, he mortgaged to them the salt-works of Gmunden, Aussee and Stallein. In February 1854, they obtain a lien on the custems' revenue of the whole menarchy. Step by step the Bank becomes the real and the Government merely the rominal owner of the Empire. The more Austria has resisted the demands of participation in political power on the part of the middle classes, the more she is forced to underso the unmitigated despotism of one fraction of those classes-the money lenders.

The decree, of which we have above given the substance, disguises an attempt at a new loan under the form of aid tendered to the holders of bank-notes, in changing them into a debt bearing interest; the latter to be paid in specie. In 1852 the Government also pledged itself to meet in specie various minor payments and obligations, but as it received the taxes only in State paper money or in bank notes the Administration was ferced to contract a loan of thirtyfive million floring at London and Frankfort. The new loans, of course, augment the old deficits and the augmented deficits lead to new issues of paper money, the superabundance and consequent depreciation of which they were intended to prevent. The broad distinction drawn on the part of the Government between payments in specie and payments in bank notes is as good a means of rescuing the notes from their discredit as the augmentation of the circulating medinm of the bank by 150 millions is a means of enabling it to fulfill its engagements and resume cash payments The Government will pay the bank is specie in proportion as the customs duties are paid in the same, but it is well known that not only the Austrian peasants but even the citizens in the larger towns are as fond of hearding as the Chinese and the Indians; that in 1850 sums were hearded even in copper, and that in 1854 they are paying all taxes in paper, although it is only accepted with a discount of full seventeen percent.

Those conversant with the past history of the Austrian Exchequer will fail in discovering any novelty either in respect to the promises held out in the new decree, or the financial devices resorted to. The first issue of Austrian paper money took place under the Empress Maria Theresa, toward the end of the seven

chargeable by the State authorities for allver. In have contributed seven-eighteenths of the whole reve-1717, in consequence of the peccuiary difficulties of rue. But Hungary and Transylvania in 1846 only conthe Government in the wars against France, the con- tributed twenty-three millions, which, as the whole vertibility into sifter was abolished. The first issue revenue in that year amounted to one hundred and under the Empress Maria Theresa having amounted to sixty-four millions was only somewhat less than twelve million florins, the total sum of Bank bills is ene-severth of the revenue. The Hungarian prosued in 1869, amounted to 1,060,793,653 florins, their vinces occupy 5,855 of the 12,123 German square reduction in value having at the same time reached its miles, which form the area of the Austrian Monarchy, maximum. On the 10th of February, 1311, the Gov- consequently one half of its superficial extent. ernment published a patent by which the Bank bills were altogether withdrawn from circulation and re-Gened, (hence the name Redemption notes) at the trian Monarchy, had arbitrarily introduced innovations rate of 20 for 100 for a new paper called Wiener Webrung. The Covernment declared this to be the real money of the country, and promised that this new paper should never be increased beyond the amount the Wiener Wehrung was already at a discount of 8 per ccut, and Anticipation notes were issued, so not dare to repeat the hazardous experiment. This called because the proceeds of a part of the taxes for sue of Anticipation notes really amounted to only forty-five million florins and for their redemption within twelve years an annual sum of 3,750,000 florins was destined to be taken from the land taxes.

But in consequence of the war, new issues of Anticipation notes quiesly followed each other, each new issue being attended by a reduction of their value. In 1815 the premium for silver reached the hight of 400 per cent. against the Wiener Wahrung. On the first of June, 1816, an imperial patent appeared declaring taxes. The Excise and the tobacco monopoly were that the State would in future never again have recourse to an incontrovertible paper currency; that the paper money in circulation should be gradually withdrawn and specie be restored as the standard medium of circulation. In order to fulfill these promises, the privileged National Bank was constituted the possession of Hungary and Lombardy depends not definitively, January 18th, 1818, the State having made an arrangement with the Bank by which it pladged itself to redeem the incontrovertible paper money. As late as June, 1852, however, we find again the Finance Minister acheuncing in the official gazette that, in future, compulsory loans, extraordinary taxation, depreciation of the value of money, would be absolutely excluded; if not exactly at present, yet in fature, Austrian paper would be converted into coin without loss, and that the loan now contemplated would be applied to withdraw the state paper money and for the payment of the state debts to the Bank. There can be no better proof of the hollowness of such promises than their periodical occurrence.

At the time of Maria Theresa the Austrian Government was powerful enough to issue its own bank-bills. exchangeable for specie, and even at a premium over silver. In 1818 the State, in order to redeem its papermoney, was obliged to recur to the establishment of a privileged bank, the property of private capitalists, who received advantages very burdensome to the State, but who were pledged to the issue of convertible notes. In 1854 the Government appeals to the help of a bank, whose own paper has become as depreciated and inconvertible as that of the State itself.

Although from 1815 to 1846 Austria enjoyed a period of shoost uninterrupted peace and internal tranquility. the first shock after that long period found her altogether unprepared. The insurrection at Cracow, and the disturbances in Gallicia, at the end of February. 1846, augmented the public expenditures by more than 10,000,000 compared with 1845. The army expenses were the principal cause of this increased outlay. They amounted to 50,624,120 florins, in 1845, but in 1846 rose 7,000,000 more, while the administrative expenses of the Provinces rose 2,000,000. In 1847 the commercial crisis and the bad harvest produced a great diminution in the excise revenue, while the army rose to 64,600,000, chiefly in consequence of troubles in Italy. The deficit of that year was 7,000,000. In 1848-9 the revenue of whole provinces was lost, besides the war expenses in Italy and Hungary. In 1848 the deficit was 45,000,000 floring, and in 1849, 121,000,000. State paper of compulsory currency, to the sum of 76,000,000, Three-per-Cents, was issued in 1849. Long before this, the Bank had stopped specie payments, and its issues were declared by the Government to be incontrevertible. In 1850 there was a deficit of 54,000,000, and the chances of a war with Prussia brought down the paper money to a discount of 60 per cent. The total amount of State paper money issued '52 the police expenses were 9,000,000, four fold greater than those of '48. Both police and war expenses also increased in 1853.

The real question, however, is not how Austria got into her financial cal-de-sac, but how, when thus immersed in bank paper and debt she has avoided open bankruptcy. In 1850 her revenue amounted to one hundred and ninety-six millions more than in 1848; and to ferty-two millions more than in 1849. In 1851 the receipts were two hundred and nineteen millions over those of 1850. In 1852 they reached two hundred and twenty-six millions, an increase of six millions over those of 1851. Thus there has been a continual increase of revenue although not in the same proportion in 1852 as in 1851, and in 1851 not in the same proportion as in 1850.

Whence this increase of revenue? Putting aside the extraordinary receipts from the Sardinian war indemnity and the Lombardo-Venetian confiscations, the transformation of the Austrian peasant into a landholder has of course increased the tax-paying power of the country and the revenue derived from the land tax. At the same time the abolition of the patrimonial courts brought the income, which the aristocracy had formerly enjoyed from their private administration of justice into the coffers of the State, and this branch of revenue has been constantly increasing since 1849. Then a considerable increase arese from the income-tax, introduced by the patent of October 20, 1849. This tax has proved particularly productive in the Italian provinces of Austria. In 1852, for instance, the increase of the income tax in the German and Slavonic provinces, together amounted to six hundred and one million florins, while in the Italian provinces alone it was six hundred and thirty nine. The principal cause. however, which has saved the Austrian Empire from a formal bankruptcy, is the subjugation of Hungary and her assimulation with the other provinces in respect to

The basis of the whole Austrian system of taxation may be said to be the land-tax. On the 23d Dec. 1817, appeared an imperial patent, in which the Emperor Francis announced his resolution to establish uniformity in the land-tax system all over his German, Slavonic and Italian provinces. In one paragraph the land-tax should in future "be made according to the time of Charles VI. the Considerate Milanese.

years' war. It consists originally of Bank bills ex- | the Monarchy, to 24 901,675, so that the former should |

The Emperor Joseph II, whose great aim was the in Hungary intended to place her on the same footing with the other Provinces. But this produced such an effect on the public mind in that country that Joseph II, at the close of his life feared that the Hungarians necessary for exchanging the Bank bills. In May 1811 | would rebel as the Netherlands had done. The Emperor Leopeld II, Francis I, and Ferdinand I, did cause—the impediments to an equalization of taxes twelve years were anticipated by them. The first is- existing in the Hungarian Constitution-ceased to work after the Hungarian revolution was quelled by Russian assistance. The Emperor Francis Joseph having never sworn to the Hangarian Constitution, and being made Emperor in the place of Ferdinand because he had never sworn to it, at once introduced the land-tax on the same footing with the other crown lands. Besides, by the abolition of the frontier of Hungary on the 1st of October, 1850, the Austrian Monarchy came to form ore single territory with respect to customs as well as also introduced there on March 1, 1851. The increase of the direct taxes alone in the Hungarian Provinces amounted to 11,500,600 florins in 1851, and to about 8,600,000 floring in 1852.

We arrive then at the irrefragible conclusion, that on only the political but the economical existence of the Austrian Empire, and that with their loss the longdelayed bar kruptcy of that State becomes inevitable.

PULLING THE WOOL.

We have at length had one public meeting in favor of establishing Slavery in the North. It was held in this City on Thursday night last, and the account of it was rent on the wires and on the sheets of the press to every quarter. We say it was a meeting in favor of establishing Slavery in the Nor h. Such was its real If not its estensible object. The meeting was interesting in one particular, if in no other. It affords us the model of the meetings to be held hereafter, and the arguments to be used in popular assemblies in the free States in favor of the Nebraska bill or any other similar project.

The great point, the leading point, and the only point on which the popular orators expect to be able to pall the wool over the eyes of the northern people on this question is by insisting that the Nebraska bill simply carries out the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and allows the people to establish their own institutions. The sum and substance of all the arguments addressed to the Tammany meeting was: Won't you allow the people to establish their own institutions?" And the point they would make is this: if you would permit them to establish their own institutions, then it is right to pass the Nebraska bill, for it is the object of it to give them this right. If you would not, then you are against popular sovereignty. This is a compendious statement of the whole argument used in Tammany, and which is to be popularly used in favor of Nebraska everywhere in the North. Let us break up this plea, and expose its sophis-

tries. We say, then, that the only people who are opposed to popular sovereignty, the only men who ere opposed to allowing the people to establish their own institutions, are the supporters of the Nebraska bill and the supporters of Slavery. The exercise of popular rights is just what these pretended champions popular rights deny and refuse to the People of the Territories. They propose to allow that one portion of the People may be enslaved and hold in subjection to another portion. They further propose that no people from distant lands, though they may be the first settlers and proprietors of the soil, shall have any voice in the extablishment of the institutions of the inciplent States of Nebraska and Kansas. Such is the popular sovereignty which the supporters of Nebracka seek to establish! No: it is the opponents of the infamous bill, and they alone, who are in favor of popular sovereignty in the territories, as we will show. The Misscuri Compromise act secures absolute and unconditional freedom to ell the inhabitants, present and future, of the two territories of Nebraska and Kansas; and, if that act is overthrown, that security for equal rights and perfect liberty will no longer exist. And it is to conserve the act that secures this precious boon that the opponents of the Nebraska bill address all their labors. It is the opponents of the bill who are thus defending the only guarantee that every man who enters upon the territory of Nebraska and Kassas can have, that he shall enjoy the right of self-government, and be free to make his own laws and establish his own institutions. It is thus the opponents of Nebraska who alone are maintaining liberty for the people, and for all the people : Hberty for the white, liberty for the colored, liberty for the alien, liberty alike for the African, the Asiatic, the European and the American. It is they, and they alone, who demand for the people of every clime, and every land under the whole heaven, who may desire to occupy the virgin wilderness in the heart of this great continent, that they shall have liberty to establish their own institutions. Where is the man, among all the opponents of the Nebraska bill that desires to cripple or circumscribe in the remotest degree the rights of the people who are to inhabit the territories of Nebraska and Kansas ! Such a man does not exist. By what marvelous juggle and legerdemain, then,

do the supporters of this infamous measure get hold of the idea, and dare to make it the basis of their support of that measure, that they are on the side of popufor sovereignty in this question? Whence comes this miserable sophism? Thus does it come: Congress, by the Missouri Compromise act, has secured to the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska perfect political equality and the right of self-government. And it is ecause it has done this that Congress and the Government are accused of interference with the affairs of the people of the Territories. It is because they have guaranteed entire and perfect freedom to all, that they are accused of imposing restrictions upon the people who are to occupy those Territories! Was there ever a greater absurdity put forth by any one of the whole slavemongering fraternity! Suppose that one man at the head of a band of robbers desired to establish a brigand kingdom in Nebraska, and reduce its inhabitants to subjection and seridom-might he not complain of this patent it is ordered that no exemptions from for himself and his followers, that their liberty was interfered with, because the Congress of the United the personal quality of the possessors of estates or States would not permit subjugation and serfdom? houses," and ara whole this view was acted upon. In Just as well as that any other set of men should make be Archduchy of Austria, the new survey was intro- the same or a similar complaint. It is the one grand duced in 1834, and this was the first hereditary domain object of the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri which the new system was brought into operation. Compremise to protect and maintain the rights of Austrian-Lembardy possessed an excellent survey from popular severeignty, and to secure to the people the right to establish their own institutions. And it is Hungary and Transplyania however, by no means just as truly the objects of the friends of repeal to contributed to the land tax and other taxes, in the destroy these rights, and to hand those Territories and came degree with the other provinces of the Empire. the inhabitants thereof, bound band and foot, over to According to the Hungarian Constitution, the Hun the slaveholding oligarchs of the South. The right garian possessors of by far the greatest part of all the which the spokesmen of Tammany are contending for, land, were subject to no kind of direct tax, and even and the only right they are contending for, is the right several of the indirect taxes imposed upon the other to subjugate and enclave the helpless masses of the provinces, pressed neither upon Hungary nor upon people, and to build a hateful aristocracy on their Transylvania. The population of Hungary, Transyl. Decks. A more absurd sophism, a more scandalvania and the Military Frontier, together amounted, ous imposture, was never batched than this prein 1846, to 14,549,968; those of the other provinces of | tense that the friends of the Nebraska bill are the

Champions of popular sovereignty for Nebraska. It is unblushing effrontery to pretend this, when their forts, and all their efforts, are directed to break done the only guard that secures that popular sovereignty.

But let us go further, and scatter even the remainte

of this lying subterfuge. We will put entirely out of the question the broad and vital idea of the equality of political rights among men-we will lay aside all ensiderations touching Slavery, colored men, and foreign men, and come directly to the Nebrasks bill itself, and see if that recognizes or is designed to permit the exercise of popular sovereignty even by the free white American citizens of Nebraska and Kansas. And we begin by earing that every supporter of the bill in the South, and the whole South, repudiate and scout the idea that even the free white citizens of those territories may establish their own institutions. They deay that the inhabitants have any such right. The friends of the Nebraska bill are not aiming to organize those territaries with the view to the exercise of any such right: but, on the contrary, they expressly and on all occasions through the prolonged debate in the Seast, and in all the discussions in the House, have de clared, in every form of expressions, that the right to establish their domestic institutions, does not exist in the people of the Territories; and especially that these people cannot, if they would, exclude the institution of Slavery therefrom. For the southern men all cluin that with the Missouri restriction removed, Slavery goes into all the territory protected by it, and is estab lished and upheld there by the Federal Constitution. And that the Supreme Court, a majority of whom are Slavery men, will so decide whenever the question is submitted to them, they have no doubt. This is what the South and the whole South think and declare, in regard to the right of the free white American citizens of the Territories to establish their own institutions. And these are the men who alone have any practical interest in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; whose votes are to repeal it, if it is repealed, and whose construction of the much abused term popular sovers eignty, is alone to be heeded if the Nebraska bill wall But the friends of the bill in the Senate denied in

toto this very doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the right of the people to establish their own institutions. They did it openly, intentionally, and with the most deliberate purpose. When the bill was on its passage through the Senate, Mr. Chase of Ohio offered a series of amendments, all going to confer the right of popular control over the domestic institutions of the Territorice, and they were all voted down seriatim, every friend of the bill voting against them. Thus he propered to allow the people to prohibit Slavery by a popular vote. The friends of the bill said No, they should not, and voted down the proposition. He proposed to allow the people to elect their own Governor and other officers, that they might thus control the entire law making power, and establish their own institutions. The friends of the bill said No, they should not, and the proposition was voted down. And so every other proposition of the series, all tending to the same end, was regularly voted down and utterly rejected in terms and in principle. And, in lieu of establishing the doctrine of popular sovereignty and popular control, the bill deliberately takes away all such rights, and rests the sovereign power in the bands of one man; that man being the President of the United States. The much vaunted right of the people to establish their own institutions, on which the Tammany Hall orators and letter-writers all lay such stress, is thus utterly repu-

Now let us see how the people are entirely shorn of clitical power by the terms of the bill. The President appoints the Governors of the Territories, and these Governors have the power to veto the acts of the people acting through the Territorial Legislatures. The majority of the people may desire to exclude Slavery. The Governor may step in with his veto and say they shall not. And the Governor is beyond the reach of the people, for he is not amenable to them, does not derive his authority from them, but is the appointee and creature of the reigning power at Washington, and must do its bidding. He is a foreign officer, appointed by a foreign authority, and may exercise an independent and supreme power in thwarting the will and defying the action of the people and the Legislature, on every subject on which he chooses to do it, with perfect impunity. And this, according to Tammany dictionaries and modern Democratic interpretation, is popular sovereignty, and the right of the people to establish their own institutions! And on this baseless and rotten fabric of imposition and delusion it is proposed to maintain the Nebraska bill before the people of the North! Well we know that Donelas Plarce & Co. believe in the infinite gullibility of the northern people. But that eminent firm will find before this Sebraska business is through with that they are not such fools as those gentlemen are assuming them to be.

But we are not quite through yet. The bill not only takes care to have Governors sent to take charge of and control the acts of the people, but it provides for the appointment of Judges for the same purpose. These Judges, deriving their commissions from the bands of the President, and strictly amenable to his authority, by being removable at his pleasure, are isvested with just as perfect, and even more perfect, control over the legislation of the territories, than the Governor himself. These Judges may just as completely prevent the people from establishing their own astitutions as the Governor. At the intimations of the President, or his legal adviser, the genial Cushing, whose self-appointed mission it is to "crush out" freedom, these Judges may arrest the operation of any law and bring it up for ultimate decision before the Slavery tribunal. And what sort of a chance would a sw prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, or either of them, have before such a tribunal? It would be but a new illustration of the old fable of the lamb

udged by the wolf. Thus do we demolish and dissipate the enormou pretension that the object of the Nebraska bill to establish the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and to give to the people thereof the right of establishing their own institutions. The ublic mind was never insulted by a more impuent fallacy.

IGNORANCE AND SLAVERY.

Slavery is a two edged sword. It cuts both ways. It makes great men who know slave politics and nothing else, and "poor white trash," as the negroes call them, whose votes are null in comparison with the slave-oligarchs. One effect of Slavery is to keep the white masses in such brutal ignorance, that they are ruled like slaves on a plantation, so far as original political views are concerned-views growing out of education. The condition of Louisiana, for example, is a due sample of the state and prospect of Education in the South, and of the effect of the peculiar institution on the whites. It seems that the State Superintendent has recently visited the schools in all parts of the State, and has made a very long report to the Legislature. The following statement from this document shows that although the school-master may be abroad, he has not

yet accomplished much in Louisiana: 'A local, perochial and State supervision of the schools is what is most needed. There should be, in every parish, a Posrd of Examiners consisting of three or more, whose duty it should be to examine applicants for the situation of teacher. In some districts the directors are totally heapable of performing this duty, for the very potent reason that they themselves do not know how to read or write. In looking over the warrants of teachers on file in this office, there were found in one parish the ordinary mark of twelve different directors; in two or three of the districts, there were two out of three who signed their mark. This is truly a deploreble fact, and one of which unprincipled teachers have not failed to turn to their own pecuniary advantage. Two out